

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868.

The Presidential Election.

Even if the Republican party were disposed to ignore the issues growing out of the war the Democratic party would force them upon the attention of the people, by the character of its candidates and the manner in which they are advocated.

There are many indications that the unrepentant Rebels and their Northern allies intend to perpetuate in a new form the old conflict. Toombs, the great champion of secession in the Senate and in Georgia, the earnest advocate and supporter of the Rebellion in all its phases, who fled to Europe after the Rebel armies were vanquished, and made himself ridiculous and notorious at celebrated watering-places on the Continent by his vituperation of the United States Government, and his violent denunciation of all the foes of secession is now one of the warmest advocates of Seymour and Blair, and at a recent ratification meeting at Atlanta, he concluded his speech endorsing the Democratic ticket with these significant words:—"As we have now no possibility of fighting with the sword, let us fight with the ballot-box!" Wade Hampton made a declaration equally significant when he remarked that by proper exertions the principles of the rebellion, although overthrown by arms, could still be maintained in a large degree by hearty co-operation with the Democratic party.

Henry A. Wise, in advocating the election of the Democratic nominees, said that he protested against the New York platform, declaring that he "dissented from its very first plank. Slavery he acknowledged was dead, but secession was not dead." He added that "Seymour he liked, and would vote for, because straws show which way the wind blows." A host of lesser Rebel luminaries in the South, and of Northern sympathizers with the Rebellion, do not attempt to conceal their determination to vote for Seymour and Blair mainly, if not exclusively, because they are the best available representatives of the sentiments which the Rebel armies struggled in vain to establish.

The "straws" by which Seymour indicated his sympathy with the South were numerous. At the commencement of the difficulties, he denied the right of the Federal Government to coerce a State, uttering dogmas which are the negative counterpart of the positive doctrine of secession. At a later period, after the Confederate Government was organized at Montgomery, he expressed the opinion that the true policy of the American people was to abandon the Federal Constitution, and to withdraw their allegiance from the properly chosen authorities at Washington, so that they might find refuge under the genial guidance of Jeff. Davis, and re-establish the Union by a tame surrender to the most daring and dangerous traitors it had ever produced.

Subsequently he obstructed the draft, and made the famous speech which, if it was not intended to incite a Northern rebellion, was certainly well designed to produce the popular commotion which speedily followed in the terrible riots that deluged the streets of New York with blood, and required the transmission to that city at a critical period of the war of a large body of United States troops, who were greatly needed in front. At a later date, but before the conclusion of the war, it is alleged that emissaries of the Rebel Government endeavored to open a correspondence with Horatio Seymour for the purpose of securing his co-operation and assistance in re-establishing peace on disgraceful and humiliating terms.

When it is remembered, too, that Vallandigham, the chosen orator and leading representative of Copperheadism, was the man who first boldly insisted in the New York Convention that Seymour should be nominated in spite of his declination of the proffered honor, it will readily be seen that the Democrats have chosen a thorough representative of the anti-war wing of their party. Instead of gracefully yielding to the decrees of the nation, and seeking to regain power by directing exclusive attention to new issues, they demand from a patriotic people an endorsement of their old heresies, and they have preferred pleasing their old Rebel leaders and their most radical associates to a change of men and measures or to a recantation of their past errors.

Mr. Johnson's Proposed Amendments. In addition to the Constitutional changes proposed by Mr. Johnson in the manner of electing the President and in filling the office temporarily in case of a vacancy, which we noticed at length yesterday, Mr. Johnson recommends that the term of office of the Chief Magistrate be extended to six years, and that "no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for reelection to a second term." This is substantially the recommendation made and persistently repeated by President Jackson, and although it has been before the country for full forty years, it has failed to attract general attention or to command universal approval. It might be expedient to render the Chief Magistrate ineligible for reelection for the sake of securing a more devoted attention to the passing duties incumbent upon him, and to prevent the adoption of a policy which has, for its principal object his second elevation to power, regardless of the best interests of the country for the time being. But the advantages to be thus gained would be more than counterbalanced by the impossibility of continuing in office a man who merited and commanded the entire confidence of the people in times of great national peril. If such a provision had been in force during the recent Rebellion, it would have been equivalent to a national calamity in preventing the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, who quaintly illustrated the necessities of the times by the old story about "swapping horses while crossing a swollen river." Yet the question is open to argument on both sides, and would demand the most careful consideration before a satisfactory and wise conclusion could be arrived at.

The same may be said of Mr. Johnson's proposition to extend the presidential term to six years. While this would result in an undisguised blessing by diminishing the frequency of presidential elections, and the intense excitement and bitterness which frequently attend them, it would, likewise, frequently result in fastening upon the nation a "policy" from which it might unmistakably desire to be released. Public sentiment is frequently revolutionized within four years, and if an unpopular and headstrong President, such as Mr. Johnson has shown himself to be, should be fastened upon the nation for a longer period, impeachment for merely political reasons would become the only remedy, and, it is to be feared, one of common resort.

Mr. Johnson further recommends that the life tenure of the Federal Judiciary should be changed to one of twelve years' duration, regarding the former as being "incompatible with the spirit of a republican form of government." This argument is the weakest that can be advanced in support of the change. It is essential to an incorruptible and thoroughly impartial judiciary that it should be removed as far as possible from the influence of public opinion, which is altogether too spasmodic to be a safe guide in matters of legal nicety, and the settlement of questions of a constitutional character. The judiciary should be rendered so secure in its tenure of office as to exempt it from popular clamor and democratic tendencies. With here and there an exception, the experiment of an elective judiciary, which has been made in many of the States, has resulted in a miserable failure; and every advance of the judicial system of the country at large towards pure democracy tends to imperil its character for incorruptibility and to detract from the soundness of its decrees. Yet under the present system it is possible for the Federal Judiciary to be entangled by the weight of years and infirmities, and some scheme should certainly be devised whereby its superannuated members may be retired from active duty, and placed on a reasonable allowance in return for devoting the best years of their manhood to the service of the Republic. Its thorough organization is imperatively demanded in many essential respects, and the question as to how this desirable result may be best accomplished demands far more attention than it is accorded it by our rulers.

The only remaining recommendation made by Mr. Johnson in his message to Congress proposes the election of the members of the National Senate by the people of the States, instead of their appointment by the State Legislatures. This change is certainly a desirable one. Under the present system it frequently happens that one party carries an election for members of the Legislature by a large majority on the popular vote, while, through the inequality of the districting, the opposition return the greater number of members, and thereby secure to the minority of the people of the State the representation in the national Senate. This was the case in Illinois in 1858, when Stephen A. Douglas secured his re-election, although Mr. Lincoln had a clear majority on the popular vote; and this has not been the only instance of the kind, the last elections in Ohio and Connecticut presenting similar anomalies. The proposed change might, however, lower the character of the Senate, by throwing open its doors to scheming politicians. But as we are not even now exempt from their presence in that body, the only objection to the change carries but little weight.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams will be welcomed, we are told, by a grand banquet by the citizens of Boston. This compliment is to a certain extent a merited one. During the war Mr. Adams did good service by his adroitness and diplomacy in turning away all opportunity for the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain. He was eminently qualified for the post he held. All his instincts and trainings were in diplomatic channels, and it is doubtful whether any other man could have averted a collision so skillfully. As to his failures we can recall none, except the semi-approval which, rumor says, he has given to the actions of Mr. Johnson. If this be true,

however, it is a failing so great as to cancel most of the good which he has accomplished. It is probable, however, that when at home he will see more clearly than he could when abroad, the great issue of the battle between Andrew Johnson and the American people.

SEYMOUR'S "FRIENDS."—The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial says:—"A gentleman of this city who was for some time during the war chief mustering officer of the Department of Washington, refers to a fact which was well known and severely commented upon by the officers in the volunteers. This was the conduct of Governor Seymour of New York toward the officers of regiments from that State. His disgust for the Union cause, or his personal feeling against the soldiers, or some similar motive, made him the most tardy, unaccommodating, and ill-natured Governor of all the loyal States. In the matter of making out commissions for officers who had been promoted, his delay was so scandalous, that many served for months and months as captains or field officers, but for want of their commissions drew pay only as lieutenants. By securing the personal influence of some of the New York political associates of the Governor, greater promptness resulted; but when merit or the necessities of the service were the only recommendations, it was evident that the Union soldiers could not be included among the Governor's 'friends.'"

THE REDUCTION OF THE NAVY has steadily progressed. While the war was in progress the vessels in our navy numbered over five hundred. They are now reduced to about eighty—screw sloops, paddle-wheels, frigates, gunboats, store-ships, etc. Five of the most effective of these are yet in the navy yards, and mount 84 guns; seven are with Admiral Farragut, numbering also 83 guns; twelve, of 113 guns, form the Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Rowan; seven, of 57 guns, are with Rear Admiral Dahlgren, on the South Pacific Station; Rear Admiral Craven commands eleven, with 123 guns, on the North Pacific Station; Rear Admiral Davis has seven, with 75 guns, on the South Atlantic Station; eight, with 73 guns, are with Rear Admiral Hoff, on the North Atlantic Station; while Vice Admiral Porter has thirteen, with 145 guns, in the Naval Academy Squadron; and seven, with 73 guns, are on the lakes and on home stations.

ANTI-GRANT ARGUMENTS.—The New York Times thus depicts the sorrowful plight of Democratic editors and orators:—"The Democratic papers are in great straits to find out some way of attacking Grant. They cannot deny that he led our armies to victory and saved the Union; they cannot deny his immense services to the country; they cannot deny his executive and practical genius; they cannot deny his personal or official integrity. And so they have got up a variety of expedients—some pitiful, some villainous. Thus the World has been writing silly nonsense for several months past about his name, and latterly it has resorted to the old but worthless dodge of unscrupulous party hacks, of making charges of drunkenness. This is the best and worst they can do; and we should think it most convince even the most hidebound Democrat that the opposition to Grant has nothing whatever to stand upon."

DISRAELI is certainly one of the most indignant men that ever held the reins of power in England, and he contrives to render himself more and more unpopular. Not long since the London Working-men's Association drew his attention to the inconvenience of the four-o'clock closing hour of the polls, and asked him to receive a deputation—which is the English mode of learning and promising attention to the desires of constituents or people. But the Premier declined to grant the request, "because he had numerous engagements," and, moreover, said it was needless to attempt a change of hour, as the time had already been fixed by Parliament. Thus everybody is pushed aside, in consequence of the Premier's "engagements!"

THE MASSACHUSETTS State Republican Committee have issued an address in which they say that Grant has no political dogmas that will stand in the way of a reasonable administration of Government, and no political hatreds on which to build up and encourage factions after he shall have entered on his term of office. What a sad contrast would be presented by the elevation to power of the Democratic candidates.

THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS claim they have elected Congressmen in four out of the five districts of the State, namely, the First, by 5329; electing T. M. Martin; the Third by 1216, electing G. P. M. Turner; the Fifth by 771, electing General W. T. Martin. They concede that George C. McKee, Republican, is elected in the Fourth District by nearly 5000 majority.

Importers' Frauds. REPLY OF E. B. WARD, TO THE WESTERN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION. The Chicago Republican of the 20th publishes the following:—"The New York importers seem to be excessively sensitive to any allusion to the vast frauds on the Treasury that are daily practiced in that immaculate city. One of the largest firms claims to have been an especial object of attack in my report to the Cleveland Convention, when their names were not mentioned. I am not much surprised at the especial anxiety of great and honorable houses, since their terrible exposures at Boston, that resulted in the suicide of one of the members of a wealthy firm, and especially when the Secretary of the Treasury reports that the undervaluations in imported goods amount to twenty or thirty per cent, and he refers especially to the importation of a large class of goods manufactured especially for the market, affording tempting opportunities for successful undervaluations. And further, in his report he says:—"But, perhaps after all the port of New York, a labyrinthian world in itself, affords as great, if not greater, facilities for defrauding the revenue by evading payment of duties, as any other locality; and I have reason to believe that the most of what is done there is done on a large scale."

What importers in New York are most conspicuous for setting goods manufactured in Europe expressly for the American trade? Who is it that the Commissioner of Customs refers to as being the recipient of full duties on their importations, and does it on a large scale? Will the leading importers of New York answer? Almost the whole of the dry goods imported into this country come through New York, and through its warehouses. Where is this 20 per cent of undervaluations referred to by the Secretary smuggled away? Is it not visible in the stately marble blocks so conspicuous in the great metropolis?

If New York houses were as thoroughly investigated as a few Boston houses have been, there might be a hundred-fold more occasion for suicides than there was in the literary capital, and if the Government was fully remunerated for past delinquencies, some of the most affluent estates would be likely to sink into ordinary fortunes. Let the free trade importers take the Government officials to task for misrepresentation if these things are not true. But if they are true, let the Government do its duty to all alike, and see to it that this 20 per cent of undervaluations is stopped, and that the vast sums that have been accumulated through this agency be restored to the Government. Common sense people have their own views about these things, and all the bluster of the indignant importers will only tend to fix the frauds where they justly belong.

000 of goods in one year; the undervaluations being 20 per cent, there would be \$4,000,000 of goods upon which the duties are not paid. This, at an average of 50 per cent, duty would yield a net of \$2,000,000, or, if this profit was divided between the importer and his customers, the importer would net \$1,000,000. If the Secretary is correct, how vast a profit for a shrewd importer to roll up a vast fortune at the expense of the public, and in a manner scarcely perceptible to the rest of the world, except in its transparent result. It is to be hoped that the Government are practically annihilated, while our own manufacturers are struggling for an existence. E. B. WARD.

A Grand Jury in a Fix. THEY INDICT A MAN FOR A MURDER THAT WAS NOT COMMITTED.

The Memphis Dispatch of July 18, says:—"On the morning of Sunday a difficulty occurred on Commerce street, between Officer Sauerman, of the police force, and a notorious negro, named Charley Peoples. Charley had been acting in a very disorderly manner, and the officer took upon him to arrest him. At the time Peoples was armed with a heavy club, and when the officer was about to convey him to the police station, Peoples raised his club and threatened to dash out the officer's brains. Just as he was about to strike the officer, the word, Sauerman drew his pistol and fired, and the contents lodged in Peoples' breast. He was conveyed to an adjoining house, where his wounds were dressed, and he was afterwards taken to his home in Chelsea. Sauerman surrendered to Captain Sinous, of the First District Police Station, but as it was quite evident that he acted in self-defense, he was allowed to return to duty. On the following day it was reported that Peoples had died from the effects of his wound, and the matter being brought before the Grand Jury, a true bill was found against Sauerman, indicting him on the charge of the first degree murder. The strangest part of the affair is, that a couple of members of the First Police District went to Chelsea yesterday, to see how Peoples was getting along, as it was stated that, although reported dead, he was alive again. They called at the house occupied by Peoples, and on making inquiry regarding his condition, were informed that he had gone out to take a walk for the good of his health, having almost recovered from the wound inflicted by Sauerman. It is rather rich to return a verdict of 'murder in the first degree' against an officer of police when the victim is walking about the city. Verily 'truth is stranger than fiction.'"

An Irish Murderer Arrested in New York. The New York Herald of this morning says:—"On Sunday morning, on the arrival of the European steamer via Queenstown, Detectives Eastac and Irving, of the Central Police Office, boarded her and took into custody an Irish passenger from Queenstown named Maloney, who is believed to have committed a murder in Ireland. The arrest was made upon information given by cable, but as the police officials have refused to give the facts until they communicate with Irish officials, it is probable that the accused is an innocent. He represents that he has no friends in this country but a sister, whose residence is unknown. He is locked up at Police Headquarters, and takes the arrest very coolly, as he asserts investigation will show that he is not the party wanted in Ireland."

An Ohioan has invented a plough and sold half his patent right for \$11,000. He would hardly have made that by using the implement.

Miss Anthony's Revolution is six months old, and has commenced to revolve through another volume.

A black bear in Michigan recently adopted a little girl and made her quite comfortable in the woods until her parents reclaimed her.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and other skin diseases, use WRIGHT'S ALMOND AND Glycerine Hair Dressing. It is deliciously fragrant, and washes as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists, M. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET. 24

ST. FRANCIS' EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY will take place TO-MORROW, as advertised. Devoted assistance from the Superintendent that the road will be in running order. JOHN FENNY, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by proxy, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The installments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of August, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of September, 1868.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of October, 1868. If Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining installments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third installment, and each installment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due APRIL 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, June 30, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall have registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 25, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7141c

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TOM MOORE TOLD A FIB WHEN he said "all that's sweet was made but to be lost when a 'veteran' Phalon's 'Flor De Mayo' is the only one for the hairdresser; it makes the hair drop, it is a new sheet a few minutes after it has been dropped on the 'backbreaker,' and its fragrance is not lost until it is obliterated by washing. Sold by all Druggists. 11

THE DR. LAWRENCE AND BARITAN CANALS AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBURY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES. A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States and State taxes, payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY ST., New York or No. 24 South DELAWARE AV. use, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868. RICHARD STOLKTON, Treasurer. Princeton, July 20, 1868. 71312

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 272 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the amount of the stock on demand. CHARLES T. TATT, Secretary. 71312

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only one for the hairdresser; it makes the hair drop, it is a new sheet a few minutes after it has been dropped on the 'backbreaker,' and its fragrance is not lost until it is obliterated by washing. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Bachelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 W 80 Street, New York. 37407

BAKE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side. STEPHEN P. WITTMAN, No. 120 MARKET STREET. 71314d

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Having by special subscription disposed of 2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock, Thereby securing to its Treasury TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, Now offers to the Public, AT PAR (\$100 PER SHARE), One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that mineral being the essential ingredient in its production. It now owns 2500 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 2000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Cryolite yearly.

Parties desiring full information regarding the Company, or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its products, are invited to call at the Office, No. 15 South Seventh Street, PHILADELPHIA.

All communications by mail will receive prompt attention. By order of the Board, W. R. PHELPS, TREASURER. 722 wd24p

CLOTHING.

THE REV. DR. SOMEBODY-OR-OTHER Makes a practice of giving half of his marriage fee to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES; coat, vest, and pants. The wife claimed her half. But how should the body, and as to her wearing the pantaloons, it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep the whole fee himself; and he said that he never had a better fee in his life; and that he wished that in future, when folks came to get married, they would bring the fee in like manner, from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Gentlemen who intend to get married, also those who are already married, also young men and boys who won't get married for some time to come, together with all other sorts and conditions, are invited to call and see the tremendous stock of elegant summer raiment, now rapidly moving off from the GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 4114p

FRANK GRANELLO TAILOR.

No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests, ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 618 3m

NEW STYLES OF FANCY CASSIMERES.

JAMES & LEE, NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, Sign of the Golden Lamb, INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS, TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. W

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET, GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, FIGURES, AND WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VELLS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality. SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR APRONS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARRSKILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND RUCKASACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET, GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

826 ARCH STREET. LIVEN DUCKS AND DRILLS, WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS, BUFF COATING DUCKS, FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS, BUFF COATING DUCKS, FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS, STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS, BLOUSE LINENS, SEVENTAL COLORS, PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS, PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN, LIVEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING Less than Jobbers' Prices. GEORGE MILLIKEN, Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer, 918mzw NO. 826 ARCH STREET, 727 CHESTNUT STREET, 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, and RETAILERS OFFER AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS Of Our Late Importations AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE, JAMES M'ULLAN, NEW STORE IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY, HE HAS OPENED HIS NEW STORE, NO. 1128 CHESTNUT STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. THE OLD STORE, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESTNUT, will be kept open as usual. 46 mzw

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS. JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESTNUT Street, Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of PARTICULARLY FINE OPERA GLASSES, Including every variety of Rock Crystal, Ducchesse, and VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES. ALSO, 1141w Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4105, 4110, 4115, 4120, and 4125 SPRUCE Street. C. J. PELL & BRO., 715 wfmimsd No. 130 South FRONT Street.